

S  
368.41  
Iar  
1959

MONTANA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
STATE CAPITOL  
HELENA, MONTANA

0 0 0  
1 1 1  
2 2 2  
3 3  
4 4 4  
7 7 7  
8 8 8  
9 9 9

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

0 0  
1 1  
2 2  
3 3  
4 4  
7 7  
8 8  
9 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
0 0 0 2 3 4 6 7 8 9  
0 0 0 2 3 4 6 7 8 9

JULY 1958

JUNE 1959

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

ROBERT F. SHANDERG  
CHAIRMAN

ALBERT H. KRUSE  
COMMISSIONER

ELMER A. RUDE  
COMMISSIONER

W. W. CASPER  
SECRETARY

SAN W. MITCHELL BUILDING  
HELENA, MONTANA

0 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
0 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
0 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

PREMIUMS

RESERVES

ADMINISTRATIVE

BENEFITS

SAFETY

DIVIDENDS

Montana State Library



3 0864 1005 1894 6

ROBERT F. SWANBERG  
CHAIRMAN  
LEIF FREDERICKS  
ELMER A. RUDE



W. W. CASPER  
SECRETARY  
A. J. KIELY  
ACCOUNTANT

STATE OF MONTANA  
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD  
HELENA, MONTANA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

September 15, 1959

Honorable J. Hugo Aronson

Governor

Dear Governor Aronson:

Pursuant to Section 92-842, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947,  
we are transmitting, herewith, the forty-fourth annual report of the  
Industrial Accident Board.

Yours truly,

/s/ Robert F. Swanberg  
Chairman

/s/ Elmer A. Rude  
Commissioner

/s/ Leif Fredericks  
Commissioner

ATTEST:

/s/ W. W. Casper  
Secretary

# CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal	Page 1
Legislative Changes	4
Hearings	6
Supreme Court Decisions	7
I.A.B. Administrative Income and Disbursements	7
Industrial Insurance Fund	8
Accounting	9
Second Injury Fund	11
Claims	13
Underwriting	
Research and Statistics	
Definitions	14
Industry	15
Accident Type	19
Agency	19
Nature of Injury	20
Body Part Affected	20
Fatal Accidents	20
Special Summary of Fatalities	24
Miscellaneous Factors	35
Department of Safety	
General Summary	50
Procedures	51
Activity	52
Activity Statistics	54

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
Table I	Comparison of New Firms over Ten Fiscal Years	3
II	Number of Accidents and Claims by Plan	4
III	Cost Per Claim by Plan	5
IV	Percentage of Claims Set for Hearing	6
V	Industrial Accident Board Income and Disbursements	8
VI	Cost of Operating Industrial Accident Board	8
VII	Income and Disbursements, Industrial Accident Board (Five Years)	9
VIII	Industrial Insurance Fund (Income and Disbursements)	10
IX	Second Injury Fund (Income and Disbursements)	11
X	Second Injury Fund (Balance Sheet)	11
XI	44th Year Claims by Weekly Rate	13
XII	Time-Loss and No Time-Loss Injuries by Industry	36
XIII	Fatalities by Industry	40
XIV	Accident Type by Major Industry	42
XV	Agency by Major Industry	43
XVI	Agency by Accident Type	44
XVII	Nature of Injury by Body Location	45
XVIII	Sex and Marital Status by Age Group	46
XIX	Time of Injury	47
XX	Geographic Location by County and Major Industry	48

The activities of the Montana Industrial Accident Board during the 44th year of operation are described in the following tables of statistical tables.

The membership of the Industrial Accident Board showed no changes in the 44th year and consisted of Robert F. Swanberg, Chairman; Albert H. Kruse, Commissioner of Agriculture and ex-officio member of the Board; and Elmer A. Rude, Commissioner of Labor and Industry and ex-officio member of the Board.

#### LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The 36th Legislative Assembly made various changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act and in various statutes pertaining to the Industrial Accident Board and its operation.

These changes are outlined briefly below:

1. Section 92-104 Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, was amended to provide that the Director of the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation shall be a member of the Industrial Accident Board replacing the Commissioner of Agriculture. The effective date of the change was July 1, 1959.
2. Section 92-710 Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, pertaining to hernia cases was repealed. The effective date of this change was July 1, 1959.
3. Section 92-827 Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, was amended to provide that the Industrial Accident Board must furnish a copy of the transcript of a hearing to a claimant without cost when an appeal of any of its decisions is made. The effective date of the Amendment was July 1, 1959.
4. Sections 69-1512 and 69-1516 of the Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, was amended to provide for a change in the method of computing boiler inspection assessments and increasing the fees for engineer's licenses. The effective date of the changes was February 25, 1959.
5. Section 92-1005 of the Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, was amended to increase the assessment of insurers of employers under Compensation Plan II to  $3\frac{1}{4}\%$  of the gross annual direct premiums collected in Montana on Workmen's Compensation Policies.
6. An "Occupational Disease Act" was passed providing payments of compensation and medical expenses for certain specified "occupational diseases". This Act is to be administered by the Industrial Accident Board. The effective date of the "Occupational Disease Act" was March 7, 1959.

The legislative changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act are of such a nature that they will necessitate only minor administrative changes.

The enactment of the "Occupational Disease Act" will require changes in administrative procedure, personnel assignments, and physical space requirements. The Board is moving as rapidly as possible in establishing the procedures necessary to see that the administration of this Act functions smoothly.

The Board continued its supervision of 78 self-insured employers, with a gross annual payroll of \$127,241,754.60, who were enrolled under Plan I of the Workmen's Compensation Act. There were three less firms enrolled under Plan I during the 44th year than were enrolled in the 43rd year.

2,033 industrial accidents occurred to employees of self-insured employers and 567 Claims for Compensation were filed by the injured workmen. This is an increase of 100 in the number of accidents reported and a decrease of 80 in the number of claims filed. The increase in the number of accidents reported is of minor significance and may be attributed to increased employment and better reporting procedures. The 12.3% decrease in the number of claims filed would indicate improved safety practices and return to work procedures are being employed by those firms enrolled under Plan I, and a decrease in the severity of accidents.

Self-insured employers reported to the Board that they had paid \$734,089.42 in compensation during the past fiscal year. This is a decrease in compensation payments of \$132,533.93 or a 15.2% decrease in the amount of compensation paid on 12.3% fewer claims. During the 43rd year of the Workmen's Compensation Act, self-insured employers paid \$866,623.35 on 647 claims or a cost per claim of \$1,339.45. The payment of \$734,089.42 during the 44th year of the Workmen's Compensation Act on 567 claims represents a cost per claim of \$1,294.69 or a 3.34% decrease in the cost per claim.

Self-insured employers reported to the Board that they had paid \$113,225.30 for medical, hospital and burial benefits during the past fiscal year. This represents an increase of \$10,093.21 over the previous year. The amount paid for medical, hospital and burial benefits does not reflect the amount paid under hospital contracts or the amounts paid for extra medical expenses by firms with hospital contracts. Inclusion of these items would make the total amount paid for medical, hospital and burial benefits several times larger.

There were 4,553 employers enrolled under Plan II of the Workmen's Compensation Act who carried their Workmen's Compensation Coverage with private insurance companies. This was an increase of 110 firms enrolled under Plan II. The direct annual premium collected by the private insurance companies for writing Workmen's Compensation Coverage in Montana was \$1,966,079.60 during the past fiscal year.

7,162 industrial accidents occurred to employees of employers enrolled under Plan II and 1,030 Claims for Compensation were filed by injured workmen. This is an increase of 622 in the number of accidents reported and an increase of 100 in the number of claims filed. The increase in accidents reported and claims filed under Plan II is due to the increase in the number of firms enrolled.

The insurers of employers enrolled under Plan II of the Workmen's Compensation Act reported to the Board that they paid \$912,263.66 in compensation during the past fiscal year. This is an increase of \$76,789.62 or a 9.2% increase in the amount of compensation paid on 10.7% more claims. During the 43rd year of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the insurers paid \$835,474.04 in compensation on 930 claims for a cost per claim of \$898.35. The payment of \$912,263.66 in compensation during the past fiscal year on 1,030 claims represents a cost per claim of \$885.69 or a 1.4% decrease in the cost per claim.

Insurers of employers enrolled under Plan II of the Workmen's Compensation Act reported to the Board that they had paid \$388,143.34 for medical, hospital

TABLE I

COMPARISON OF NEW FIRMS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(Net Increase Each Year Over Previous Year)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Plan I</u>	<u>Plan II</u>	<u>Plan III</u>	<u>Total</u>
1949-50	1	663	136	800
1950-51	0	453	255	708
1951-52	2	115	416	533
1952-53	7	-46	561	522
1953-54	4	-109	336	231
1954-55	3	213	743	959
1955-56	-2	25	511	534
1956-57	5	-600	645	50
1957-58	10	469	-355	124
1958-59	-3	110	-364	-257

NUMBER OF FIRMS CARRYING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE  
(Ten Year Comparison)

1949-50	52	3,923	5,543	9,532
1950-51	52	4,376	5,812	10,240
1951-52	54	4,491	6,628	10,773
1952-53	61	4,445	6,789	11,295
1953-54	65	4,336	7,125	11,526
1954-55	68	4,549	7,868	12,485
1955-56	66	4,574	8,379	13,019
1956-57	71	3,974	9,024	13,069
1957-58	81	4,443	8,669	13,193
1958-59	78	4,553	8,305	12,936

and burial benefits during the past fiscal year. This represents an increase of \$12,295.52 over the previous year.

8,305 employers were enrolled under Plan III of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Montana and carried their insurance with the Industrial Insurance Fund administered by the Industrial Accident Board. This is a decrease of 364 in the number of employers enrolled under Plan III.

Table I on page 3 shows the number of firms carrying Workmen's Compensation Coverage, by Plan, for the past 10 fiscal years.

10,314 industrial accidents occurred to employees of employers enrolled under Plan III and 1,686 Claims for Compensation were filed by the injured workmen. This is a decrease of 75 in the number of accidents reported and an increase of 78 in the number of claims filed.

Table II shows the number of accidents reported and the number of Claims for Compensation filed by Plan for the past 5 fiscal years.

The Industrial Insurance Fund paid \$2,304,071.10 in compensation during the past fiscal year. This is a decrease of \$145,266.50 or a 5.9% decrease in the amount of compensation paid on 4.8% more claims. During the 43rd year of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Industrial Insurance Fund paid \$2,449,337.60 in compensation on 1,608 claims for a cost per claim of \$1,523.22. The payment of \$2,304,071.10 in compensation during the past fiscal year on 1,686 claims represents a cost per claim of \$1,366.59 or a 10.3% decrease in cost per claim.

The Industrial Insurance Fund paid \$790,891.43 in medical, hospital and burial benefits during the past fiscal year. This represents an increase in benefits of \$69,448.30 over the previous year.

A more detailed report of the activities of the Industrial Insurance Fund will be made later in this report.

TABLE II  
NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS & CLAIMS FILED BY PLAN  
(FIVE YEAR COMPARISON)

YEAR	PLAN I		PLAN II		PLAN III		TOTAL	
	ACCIDENTS	CLAIMS	ACCIDENTS	CLAIMS	ACCIDENTS	CLAIMS	ACCIDENTS	CLAIMS
40	1,692	739	7,682	1,224	9,988	1,450	19,362	3,413
41	2,022	1,008	7,818	1,245	11,012	1,459	20,852	3,712
42	2,067	936	7,242	1,117	11,718	1,571	21,027	3,624
43	1,933	647	6,450	930	10,389	1,608	18,862	3,184
44	2,033	567	7,162	1,030	10,314	1,686	19,509	3,283

\*\*\*\*\*

#### HEARINGS

The Board set 255 disputed cases for hearing during the past fiscal year. This was 92 fewer cases than were set in the 43rd year. Of the 255 cases set for

Table III shows the cost per claim of compensation payments for each Plan for the past five years based on the number of claims filed each year, and the amount of compensation paid.

TABLE III  
COST PER CLAIM BY PLAN

Plan	Year	Compensation Paid	Claims Filed	Cost Per Claim
I	40th	\$ 586,785.53	739	\$ 794.03
	41st	635,771.48	1,008	630.72
	42nd	742,737.83	936	793.52
	43rd	866,623.35	647	1,339.45
	44th	734,089.42	567	1,294.69
II	40th	971,622.93	1,224	793.81
	41st	1,042,303.65	1,245	837.19
	42nd	1,024,741.73	1,117	917.41
	43rd	835,474.04	930	898.35
	44th	912,263.66	1,030	885.69
III	40th	1,693,035.04	1,450	1,167.61
	41st	2,123,027.47	1,459	1,455.13
	42nd	2,248,211.01	1,571	1,431.07
	43rd	2,449,337.60	1,608	1,523.22
	44th	2,304,071.10	1,686	1,366.59

During the past five years, the cost per claim computed on the basis of the table above, increased 63% for Plan I, 11.5% for Plan II, and 17% for Plan III.

for hearing, 111 or 43.5% of the cases were actually heard before the Chairman of the Board or the Hearing Officer.

Table IV shows, by Plan, the number of claims set for hearing, the number heard, the number settled, the number vacated, and the percentage of claims filed for each Plan which were set for hearing.

TABLE IV

	Plan I	Plan II	Plan III
Number of Claims	567	1,030	1,686
Set for Hearing	41	130	84
Heard	24	44	43
Settled	8	46	22
Vacated	9	40	19
Percentage of Claims Set for Hearing	7.23	12.62	4.98

The table above shows a reduction in the percentage of claims set for hearing in all three plans from the 43rd year.

The percentage of claims set for hearing in the 43rd year was as follows:

Plan I	9.6%
Plan II	16.2%
Plan III	8.3%

#### SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The Supreme Court of the State of Montana handed down four (4) decisions on Workmen's Compensation matters during the 44th year of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This is the same number of decisions handed down during the 42nd and 43rd years of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The first, John Birnie vs. United States Gypsum Company (15 St. Rep. 553) pertained to an injured workmen's right to compensation where a previously existing arthritic condition was aggravated by an industrial injury.

Industrial Accident Board's decision affirmed.

The second, Earl E. Dean vs. The Anaconda Company (16 St. Rep. 119) dealt with the necessity of giving notice of an accidental injury within statutory time limitation. The decision redefined actual knowledge of injury by the employer or his representative and restated the Court's position where the evidence supports findings of the Industrial Accident Board and Trial Court.

Industrial Accident Board's decision affirmed.

The third, State of Montana, ex rel Bryan Kenneth Lovely vs. Hon. Robert F. Swanberg, Albert H. Knezo, and Oliver Sullivan as members of the Industrial Accident Board (16 St. Rep. 368) was a mandamus action on the Industrial Accident Board's denial of a Claim for Compensation, by a partner in a company, without a hearing.

Industrial Accident Board's decision reversed.

The fourth, Charles D. Richardson vs. J. Neils Lumber Company (16 St. Rep. 368) dealt with the compensability of an injury arising "out of" and "in the course of" employment.

Industrial Accident Board's decision affirmed.

#### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

During the 44th year of the Workmen's Compensation Act, \$350,988.72 was spent in the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act by the Industrial Accident Board. This is an increase of \$42,387.72 in administrative costs over the 43rd year.

The cost of administration of the Act is borne by assessment on self-insured employers, insurance carriers, and the Industrial Insurance Fund. The maximum assessment provided for is as follows:

Plan I	.02% of the gross annual payroll.
Plan II	1.75% of the direct premiums written.
Plan III	10.00% of the net premium income of the Industrial Insurance Fund.

Assessments for administrative expense for the 44th year were as follows:

Plan I	\$ 25,629.81
Plan II	34,416.61
Plan III	274,940.82

Fees collected for boiler inspections were \$20,063.81.

Disbursements necessary to administer the Workmen's Compensation Act are charged to the Plan causing the disbursements. Disbursements for the administration of the Act for the 44th year were as follows:

Plan I	\$ 25,995.18
Plan II	60,171.80
Plan III	237,618.49

Cost of boiler inspection was \$27,203.25.

It is felt that the cost of administering Plan II, and the cost of boiler inspections will be made self-supporting by the increased assessment and boiler inspection fees provided for in laws passed by the 36th Legislative Assembly.

Table V shows the income and disbursements of the Industrial Accident Board by Plan for the 44th year. This table is on page 8.

Table VI shows the percentage of the cost of operating the Industrial Accident Board attributable to each Plan.

TABLE V  
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS  
(44TH YEAR)

	PLAN I	PLAN II	PLAN III	TOTAL
<u>INCOME:</u>				
AMOUNT	\$25,629.81	\$34,416.61	\$274,940.82	\$334,987.24
ASSESSMENT PERCENTAGE	.02 (1)	1.75 (2)	.0732 (2)	
MAXIMUM ASSESSMENT PERCENTAGE ALLOWABLE	.02 (1)	1.75 (2)	10.00 (2)	
			BOILER INSPECTIONS	<u>20,063.81</u>
			TOTAL INCOME	\$355,051.05
<u>DISBURSEMENTS:</u>				
AMOUNT	\$25,995.18	\$60,171.80	\$237,618.49	\$323,785.47
PERCENTAGE OF ASSESSMENT	101.4	174.8		
PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM ASSESSMENT ALLOWABLE	101.4	174.8		
			BOILER INSPECTIONS	<u>27,203.25</u>
			TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$350,988.72
(1) OF PAYROLL				
(2) OF PREMIUM				

\*\*\*\*\*

TABLE VI  
COST OF OPERATING INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD  
(By Plans)

<u>Plan</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Plan I	7.4
Plan II	17.1
Plan III	67.7
Boiler Inspections	7.8

#### ACCOUNTING

Premiums collected by the Industrial Insurance Fund during the past fiscal year were \$4,557,683.00. This is an increase of \$802,015.41, or a 21.3% increase in premiums collected during the past year. Disbursements from the Industrial Insurance Fund totaled \$3,371,903.35. This is an increase of \$199,122.62 or a 6.3% increase in the disbursements during the past year.

Table VII shows the premium income and disbursements of the Industrial Insurance Fund for the past 5 fiscal years.

TABLE VII  
INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS  
(40th to 44th Year)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
40th	\$ 2,190,484.16	\$ 2,247,196.97
41st	2,395,716.56	2,747,098.18
42nd	2,934,919.50	3,045,116.73
43rd	3,755,667.59	3,172,780.73
44th	<u>4,557,683.00</u>	<u>3,371,903.35</u>
Total	\$15,834,470.81	\$14,584,095.96

The book value of the investments of the Fund as of June 30, 1959 was \$8,471,974.95. This is an increase of \$1,649,224.95 in book value of the investments during the past fiscal year.

An accelerated program of field audits of employer accounts was started in the past fiscal year. Audits of the accounts showed a sum in excess of \$30,000. was due the Industrial Insurance Fund. Collection of these underpayments was made in accordance with Industrial Accident Board directives.

During the past two years, the accounting department has continued to revise forms and procedures necessary to make a full conversion from manual to high speed machine accounting. Further conversion at this time is difficult because of lack of space which limits the possibility of machine acquisition and personnel reassignment.

Table VIII on page 10 shows the premium income and disbursements of the Industrial Insurance Fund for the past year.

A detailed financial statement will be prepared and distributed as a separate report.

#### SECOND INJURY FUND

The income of the Second Injury Fund the past fiscal year was \$9,316.00. \$4,500.00 of this income was furnished by the payment of \$500.00 in 9 no-dependency death cases during the year. The Industrial Insurance Fund reimbursed to the Second Injury Fund \$4,816.00 during the fiscal year. There are presently 3 claims against the Fund and they are all receiving compensation. Disbursements from the Fund totaled \$3,976.50 during the 44th year.

Table IX shows the income and disbursements of the Second Injury Fund during the 44th year. Table X shows the status of the Second Injury Fund as of June 30, 1959. These tables are found on page 11.

TABLE VIII

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE FUND  
(Income and Disbursements)

INCOME:		DISBURSEMENTS:	
Premium Income	\$4,557,683.00	Compensation	
		Temporary Total	\$ 489,644.37
		Temporary Partial	18,369.01
		Permanent Partial	1,373,616.33
		Permanent Total	50,267.57
		Fatal	<u>372,173.82</u>
		Total Compensation	\$2,304,071.10
		Medical and Hospital	
		Doctors	\$410,993.66
		Hospital	324,571.61
		Nursing	2,937.04
		Ambulance	1,637.38
		Extra Legal	13,470.96
		Extra Medical	2,408.48
		Artificial Appliances	250.00
		Burial	17,258.33
		Miscellaneous Medical	838.00
		Drugs	<u>16,524.97</u>
		Total Medical & Hospital	\$790,891.43
		Second Injury Fund	2,000.00
		Industrial Administration	
		Fund Assessment	<u>274,940.82</u>
Total Income	\$4,557,683.00	Total Disbursements	\$3,371,903.35

TABLE IX

SECOND INJURY FUND  
(Income and Disbursements 44th Year)

Cash Balance 6-30-58	\$22,412.07
Income:	
No Dependency Death Payments	\$4,500.00
Refund from Industrial Insurance Fund	<u>4,816.00</u>
Total Income	<u>9,316.00</u>
Total Cash and Income 6-30-59	31,728.07
Disbursements	<u>3,976.50</u>
Cash Balance 6-30-59	\$27,751.57

TABLE X

SECOND INJURY FUND  
(Balance Sheet June 30, 1959)

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Cash Balance 6-30-59	\$27,751.57	Claims Unpaid	\$18,625.26
Total Assets	27,751.57	Accounts Payable:	
Deficit Balance	<u>1,548.69</u>	Industrial Insurance Fund	10,000.00
		Interest	<u>675.00</u>
TOTAL Assets and		TOTAL Liability	\$29,300.26
Deficit Balance	\$29,300.26		

## CLAIMS

Processing of accident and claim reports and the payment of compensation and medical benefits during the past fiscal year was expedited by use of the machine section of the Research and Statistics Department, reassignment of personnel, and the making of minor changes in administrative procedure. Individual accident liability was charged to the employer's account at the correct premium code at the time the first claim was received. Payments of compensation and medical expenses were charged to the individual accident, employer, and premium code at the time of the payment.

An ever increasing amount of information about each accident was furnished the Research and Statistics Department to aid in their statistical studies of the cause of accidents and the adequacy of payments made.

Changes were made in the procedure of coding accidents to assure assignment of accident expense to the proper premium code. This is necessary to assure the accuracy of premium rate studies.

Closer cooperation between the Claims Department and the Safety Department was undertaken by review of accident files with Safety Department personnel and

the use of an employer register which gives the number and type of accidents charged to the individual employer's account. The increased exchange of information between the Safety and Claims Departments was useful in processing of claims and for the Safety Department's inspection and accident prevention programs.

One additional field man was added to the Claims Department. The territories assigned to field men were revised to allow closer supervision of claims. An accelerated program of field contact with the injured workmen was carried on. Attempts were made to see that a field contact was made on every compensable claim of 3 months duration. Information was furnished the injured workman about his rights under the Workmen's Compensation Act by personal contact and by the use of prepared pamphlets.

Procedures were changed to provide closer supervision of employer's and doctor's reports of injury to reduce the delay in reporting of accidents. Field contacts were made in order to reduce the number of delayed reports and to attempt to shorten the length of the delay.

The Employer's Report of Injury was revised to simplify completion and to provide additional information about the injured workmen to the Underwriting, Claims, and Safety Departments. Claim for Compensation Forms which are completed by the injured workmen were shortened and simplified to make filing a Claim for Compensation easier for the injured workmen.

The Claims Department processed 10,314 accidents and 1,686 Claims for Compensation during the past fiscal year. Each accident requires a minimum of 3 report forms and each claim, a minimum of 4 report forms. 29,563 warrants were issued by the Claims Department for payment of \$2,304,071.10 in compensation to injured workmen, their beneficiaries and heirs, and for payment of \$790,891.43 in medical, hospital, and burial claims.

Claim liability is estimated on an individual claim basis, and the total estimated unpaid liability of the Industrial Insurance Fund at the end of the past fiscal year was \$4,409,476.00. This is a decrease of \$79,050.37 in unpaid liability during the past fiscal year.

A study was made of the cost per compensation claim filed during the 44th year on accidents that occurred in the 44th year. These claims were classified by weekly rate, and based on this study, a weighted average cost per claim of \$2,399.15 was computed. This is a decrease of \$20.36 or a 0.8% decrease in the cost per claim during the past fiscal year. Open accidents and claims at the end of the fiscal year numbered 1,373. This is a decrease of 587 in the number of open accidents and claims when compared with the end of the previous fiscal year.

Table XI on page 13 shows a compilation of Claims for Compensation, by weekly rate, filed in the 44th year on accidents which occurred in the 44th year.

It is interesting to note on this table that the severity of the injury, based on the average number of weeks of compensation paid or reserved, is almost identical for each weekly wage classification. The average cost of medical paid under each weekly wage classification shows only a small variation. The difference in the average cost of each claim for each weekly wage classification is due almost solely to the difference in weekly compensation rate.

TABLE XI  
44TH YEAR CLAIMS BY WEEKLY RATE  
(BASED ON 1,200 CLAIMS - PLAN III)

CLASSIFICATION	% OF CASES	WEEKLY RATE	WEEKS COMP.	COST PER CLAIM		
				Med.	Comp.	TOTAL
MINIMUM RATE	8.6	\$25.50	47.8	\$330.53	\$1,220.06	\$1,550.59
SINGLE	20.7	28.00	60.2	394.90	1,686.17	2,081.07
1 BENEFICIARY	22.5	30.50	57.7	437.53	1,760.03	2,197.56
2 BENEFICIARIES	13.4	33.50	60.7	444.89	2,035.08	2,479.97
3       "	14.4	36.50	64.6	403.25	2,356.31	2,759.56
4       "	7.4	40.00	62.3	384.11	2,493.19	2,877.30
5       "	8.8	42.50	64.7	618.87	2,750.89	3,369.76
AVERAGE				427.18	1,971.97	2,399.15

NOTE: 4.2% OF CASES NOT CLASSIFIED

#### OPEN ACCIDENTS AND CLAIMS

59 fatal industrial accidents were reported during the past fiscal year and they will be summarized in the Section on Research and Statistics. This is a decrease of 2 fatal accidents when compared with the 43rd year. A summary of the industrial accidents reported on the basis of industry classifications, accident type, agency of the accident, nature of injury, body part affected, time of day of the accident, age, marital status, and geographical location (county), will also be made in the Section on Research and Statistics.

#### UNDERWRITING

8,305 employers were enrolled under Plan III of the Workmen's Compensation Act at the end of the past fiscal year. This is a decrease of 364 employers enrolled under Plan III when compared with the number of firms enrolled under Plan III at the end of the previous year. 1,129 of these employers were public corporations. This is an increase of 4 in the number of public corporations enrolled. 1,229 new firms were enrolled during the past fiscal year. 1,593 firms were cancelled during the past fiscal year. Cancellations were for non-payment of premiums, transfer to coverage under other Plans, or termination of the employer's business.

The \$802,015.41 increase in premiums collected during the past fiscal year reflect, in part, the premium rate increases which were effective July 1, 1957, and in part, the return toward normalcy in employment in Montana.

The rate study made on 43rd year experience necessitated only minor rate changes which were effective July 1, 1959. The rate changes reflect the loss experience of the individual premium codes.

The actuaries retained by the Industrial Accident Board declared \$105,000.63 as surplus to be used for experience rating refunds. Experience rating refunds of \$89,676.75 were made to 2,832 firms who had a good experience rating. The balance

of the surplus, \$15,323.85 will be returned to the surplus because of ineligibility of employers due to cancellation of enrollment.

Minimum premiums were established for all premium classifications based on Montana experience and cost factors. Regulations concerning deposit premiums were clarified. Industrial Accident Board regulations regarding payment of premiums for independent or other than independent contractors were put into effect.

Re-evaluation of employer accounts to determine correct premium classifications continued. Further study is necessary before a change from Fund assessment of premiums to employer assessment of premiums can be made, but it is felt that this change can be made during the next fiscal year.

## RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The total number of accidents reported during the past fiscal year by all employers carrying Workmen's Compensation coverage in Montana was 19,489, an increase of approximately 3.3% from the previous year's total of 18,862. Figures obtained from the Unemployment Compensation Commission indicated that employment, excluding agriculture, was about 1.8% more than the previous fiscal year.

All but two major industry divisions showed an increase in the ratio between accidents and the number of workers employed. The following divisions showed a decreased ratio between accidents and the number of workers employed, Mineral Extraction and Contract Construction.

The number of fatal accidents reported the past fiscal year was 59, a decrease of 0.3% from the previous fiscal year.

A comparison of 44th year accidents reported on the basis of type, agency, and other factors did not show a significant change from the previous fiscal years. A general summary, along with comparative tables is found on the following pages. Definitions used in these tables follows:

### DEFINITIONS

Year - The fiscal year period from July 1, through June 30.

Lost-Time Accidents - Any accident that resulted in loss of time from the job for more than one-half of a shift.

Major Industry - Major employer divisions according to the type of work or service that is performed.

Type of Accident - Term used to describe or connect the act, motion, or contact between the agency and the injured person, which in turn produces the accident and injury.

Agency of the Accident - Object, substance, or radiation which caused or permitted the occurrence of the accident.

Nature of Injury - Physical damage arising from the accident.

Body Location - Area or appendage of the body affected by the injury. Multiple injuries are classified to the body part affected to the greatest degree.

N. O. C. - Not Otherwise Classified.

Miscellaneous - Classification by specific grouping impossible.

## INDUSTRY

It has been impossible to establish a standard by which a study of accident frequency could be accurately made. A general study was made of the accidents which occurred in the major industry divisions, comparing them with the number of workers employed. The employment figures used were taken from the Unemployment Compensation Commission records.

### Agriculture

Accidents in agriculture and agricultural services accounted for 1,015 accidents or 5.2% of all accidents reported in the 44th year. The previous year, the accidents reported for this major industry division totaled 951 which was 5% of all accidents reported. Employment figures, unfortunately, are not available for agricultural employment.

The initial report of injury indicated that approximately 416 of all accidents reported caused lost time from work.

The most common types of accidents reported were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (34.7%).
2. Falls and slips (26.1%).
3. Strain or overexertion (12.5%).

The agencies of the accidents most frequently reported were:

1. Animals (17.1%).
2. Working surfaces (13%).
3. Hand tools (11.8%).
4. Vehicles (9.9%).

### Mineral Extraction

Employers engaged in the extraction of minerals reported 1,220 accidents or 6.3% of all accidents reported in the 44th year. 1,477 accidents were reported in this division the previous year or 7.8% of the accidents reported. The number of accidents reported per thousand workers employed declined from 162 accidents per thousand in the 43rd year to 133 accidents per thousand workers during the past year.

1 out of every 2 accidents reported in this division showed loss of time from work according to the initial report of injury.

The types of accidents most frequently reported were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (43%).
2. Falls and slips (16.4%).
3. Caught in, on, or between (12.5%).

The most common agencies of the accidents were:

1. Working surfaces (12.9%).
2. Hand tools (11.1%).
3. Hoisting apparatus (10.6%).

### Contract Construction

Accidents reported in the contract construction division accounted for 3,760 accidents or 19.3% of all accidents reported. A year ago, accidents for this division totaled 3,861 or 20.4% of all accidents reported. The number of accidents reported per thousand workers employed showed a decrease from 281 per thousand workers in the 43rd year to 254 per thousand workers in the past year.

About 29.3% of the accidents reported showed a loss of time from work at the time the initial report of injury was filed.

The most common types of accidents reported in contract construction were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (41.5%).
2. Falls and slips (20.9%).
3. Strain or overexertion (12.4%).
4. Foreign body in eye (9.6%).

The agencies of the accidents most frequently reported were:

1. Hand tools (16.4%).
2. Working surfaces (14.8%).
3. Flying particles, unassigned to a parent agency (9.9%).
4. Trees, logs, and lumber (6%).

### Manufacturing

Accidents reported for all manufacturing industries totaled 4,462 or 22.9% of all accidents reported during the 44th year. A year ago, manufacturing accidents totaled 4,222 or 22.3% of all accidents reported. An increase is noted in the number of accidents reported per thousand workers from 204 per thousand in the 43rd year to 218 accidents per thousand workers in the 44th year. At the time the initial report of injury was filed, 1 out of every 3 accidents showed a loss of time from work.

The most common types of accidents reported in the manufacturing division were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (43.8%).
2. Falls and slips (18.3%).
3. Strain or overexertion (13.7%).

The agencies of the accidents most commonly reported were:

1. Trees, logs, and lumber (18.5%).
2. Working surfaces (12.1%).
3. Hand tools (12.1%).
4. Machines (9.7%).

#### Transportation, Communications, & Utilities

Accidents reported in the transportation, communications, and utilities division accounted for 1,305 or 6.7% of all accidents reported. A year ago, accidents reported for this division totaled 1,189 or 6.2% of all accidents reported. The number of accidents reported per thousand workers in the 43rd year was 58, while this year showed an increase with 65 accidents reported per thousand workers.

At the time the first report of injury was filed, 32.7% of the accidents reported were lost time accident.

The most common types of accidents reported in these industries were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (31.7%).
2. Falls and slips (26.2%).
3. Strain or overexertion (16.7%).

Agencies of the accidents most frequently involved were:

1. Working surfaces (20.1%).
2. Vehicles (13.6%).
3. Hand tools (9.5%).

#### Trade

Employers engaged in trade of all kinds reported a total of 4,399 accidents or 22.6% of all accidents reported. A year ago, trade establishments reported 4,056 accidents or 21.5% of all accidents reported.

The number of accidents per thousand workers increased from 97 accidents per thousand workers in the 43rd year to 114 accidents per thousand workers in the 44th year.

The initial report of injury showed that 1 out of every 4 accidents reported was a lost time accident.

The types of accidents reported most frequently were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (44.2%).
2. Falls and slips (19.3%).
3. Strain or overexertion (18.4%).

The agencies of the accidents reported most frequently in this division were:

1. Hand tools (16%).
2. Working surfaces (13.8%).
3. Containers (8.3%).
4. Vehicles (7.1%).

## Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate

This major industry division reported 91 accidents or 0.5% of all accidents reported during the past year, as compared with 68 accidents or 0.3% of all accidents reported the previous year. The number of accidents reported per thousand workers increased from 11 accidents per thousand in the 43rd year to 15 accidents per thousand workers in the 44th year.

The initial report of injury showed that 28 of the accidents were lost time accidents.

Two types of accidents, slips and falls (42.9%), and struck by or striking against objects or equipment (25.3%), were the most frequently reported accidents in this division.

## Service

The service industries reported 1,507 accidents or 7.7% of all accidents reported this, the 44th year, as compared with 1,511 accidents or 8% of all accidents reported in the 43rd year. The number of accidents per thousand workers increased from 63 accidents per thousand in the 43rd year to 72 per thousand workers in the 44th year. Initial reports of injury showed that 26.6% of the accidents reported were lost time accidents.

The most common types of accidents reported were:

1. Struck by or striking against (41.5%).
2. Falls and slips (19.6%).
3. Strain or overexertion (14.7%).

The most common agencies of the accidents were:

1. Working surfaces (15.5%).
2. Hand tools (13.1%).
3. Machines (7.8%).

## Government

Governmental agencies reported 1,727 accidents or 8.9% of all accidents reported in the 44th year. In the 43rd year, they reported 1,523 accidents or 8% of all accidents reported. The number of accidents per thousand workers employed increased from 43 accidents per thousand in the 43rd year to 46 accidents per thousand in the 44th year. The initial report of injury showed that 1 out of every 4 accidents reported was a lost time accident.

Types of accidents most frequently reported by governmental agencies were:

1. Struck by or striking against objects or equipment (33.8%).
2. Falls and slips (28.4%).
3. Strain or overexertion (13.7%).

Agencies of the accidents most frequently reported were:

1. Working surfaces (21.6%).
2. Vehicles (11.6%).
3. Hand tools (10.5%).

Tables XII, XIV, and XV show more complete information on lost time injuries, type of accident, and agency of accidents by major industry division. Table XIII in the section on fatal accidents shows the number of fatalities for each major industry division.

#### ACCIDENT TYPE (See Tables XIV and XVI)

Struck by or striking against objects was again the most common type of accident for a total of 7,936 or 40.7% of all accidents reported. During the past two years, this type of accident accounted for 45% and 43.1% of the yearly totals reported.

Slips and falls has shown virtually no change in the past three years with 4,079 accidents reported in the 44th year or 21% of all accidents reported as compared with 21.5% and 20.3% for the past two years.

Strain or overexertion accounted for 2,829 accidents or 14.5% of the total number of accidents reported. For the past two years this type accounted for 12.4% and 13.1% of all accidents reported.

Caught in, on, or between objects or machines accounted for 1,489 accidents or 7.6% of all accidents reported, only a slight change from the 6.5% reported in the 43rd year and the 6.9% reported in the 42nd year.

Foreign bodies in the eye was again the fifth most common type of accident with 1,197 accidents or 6.1% of all accidents reported as compared to 6.7% of the total in the 43rd year and 6.1% in the 42nd year.

Other types of accidents did not show any unusual change.

#### AGENCY (See Tables XV and XVI)

Working surfaces continued to be the most common agency with a total of 2,900 or 14.8% of the total. This agency category has represented almost the same percentage for the past three years with a total of 15.1% in the 43rd year, and 15.4% in the 42nd year.

Hand tools remained in second place as the most common agency with a total of 2,627 or 13.4% of all accidents reported as compared to 13.2% in the 43rd year and 13% in the 42nd year.

Vehicles of all types were involved as the agency of the accident in 1,385 accidents or 7.1% of all accidents reported. A year ago, this category showed a total of 1,544 accidents (8.2%), and two years ago, showed a total of 1,148 or 5.5% of all accidents reported.

Trees, logs, and lumber indicated a slight increase as the agency being involved in 1,297 accidents or 6.7% of all accidents reported. Trees, logs, and lumber were involved in 6.6% of the accidents reported in the 43rd year, and 7.5% of all accidents reported in the 42nd year.

Machines showed a slight decrease in the number of accidents reported in the 44th year with 1,234 accidents reported or 6.3% of all accidents reported compared with 6.9% in the 43rd year, and 7.1% in the 42nd year.

Flying particles unassigned to a parent object were again evident as an agency, being involved as an agency in 1,209 accidents or 6.2% of all accidents reported compared with 6.8% in the 43rd year and 5% in the 42nd year.

A comparison of other agency categories did not indicate any alarming increase in their comparative totals, nor did it indicate any exceptional decrease. A study of the figures of past years indicates that, although total cases may increase or decrease, the ratio between the total number of accidents reported and the agency involved, remains quite constant.

#### NATURE OF INJURY (See Table XVII)

A study of the nature of injury resulting from the type of accident and the agencies involved indicated a continuation of the similarity of percentages.

Strains, sprains, and dislocations resulted from 5,604 accidents or 28.7% of all accidents reported in the 44th year, compared with 27.8% in the 43rd year, and 27.4% in the 42nd year.

Cuts, lacerations, and punctures resulted from 4,532 accidents or 23.2% of all accidents reported in the 44th year, compared with 23.7% reported in the 43rd year, and 22.3% of all accidents reported in the 42nd year.

Bruises and contusions were reported in 3,049 accidents or 15.6% of all accidents reported in the 44th year. Comparative figures for the preceding two years showed 10.4% in the 43rd year, and 15.8% in the 42nd year.

Foreign bodies in the eye were found in 1,961 accidents or 10% of all accidents reported in the 44th year. Again we find very little deviation from the figures of the past two years, with this nature of injury being found in 10.4% of all accidents reported in the 43rd year, and in 9.9% of all accidents reported in the 42nd year.

#### BODY PART AFFECTED (See Table XVII)

In the 44th year, the upper extremities were injured in 32.9% of all accidents reported; the lower extremities were injured in 18.7% of all accidents reported; and the trunk was injured in 7.6% of all accidents reported. Eye injuries occurred in 12.1% of all accidents reported; the head, neck and face were injured in 7.7% of all accidents reported; and the back and spine in 18.2% of all accidents reported.

#### FATAL ACCIDENTS

There were 59 deaths reported in the 44th year. This represents a drop of 2 in the number of fatal accidents, or a decrease of 0.3% from last year's total of 61. Fewer fatal accidents occurred in the 44th year than in any year since 1947-48, when a total of 46 fatal accidents was reported.

Ariculture and Agricultural Services reported 2 fatal accidents, 1 less than a year ago. 1 fatal accident occurred in aerial spraying and 1 in farming and ranching. In the 43rd year, 1 fatality also occurred in aerial spraying, and 2 fatalities were reported in farming and ranching.

Mineral Extraction reported a total of 7 fatal accidents, 8 less than a year ago. Fatalities in the metal mining industry totaled 5, 9 less than a year ago. Coal mining reported 1 death, 3 less than a year ago. Non-metallic hard-rock mining reported 1 fatal accident. There were no fatal accidents in this division in the 43rd year.

Manufacturing Industries reported 14 fatal accidents during the 44th year. 14 fatalities also occurred in this division during the 43rd year. In the manufacture of wood products, logging operations reported 5 fatal accidents as compared with 6 a year ago. Sawmills reported 3 fatal accidents, the same total reported in the 43rd year.

Smelting and refining of metals reported 3 fatal accidents with 3 also reported in the 43rd year. Petroleum refining, publishing, and bakery products reported 1 fatal accident each. During the 43rd year, petroleum refining reported 1 fatal accident, while no fatalities occurred in the publishing industry or in bakery products.

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities reported a total of 6 fatal accidents in the 44th year, 1 each in railway express agencies, trucking and storage, trucking concerns, and gas utilities, while 2 occurred in electric utilities. In the previous year, 2 fatalities were reported in trucking concerns and 1 in electric utilities. No deaths were reported in railway express agencies or in trucking and storage during the 43rd year.

Trade Establishments reported 7 fatal accidents in the 44th year as compared with 5 in the 43rd year. Wholesale sales reported 4, 3 more than in the 43rd year; retail auto dealers reported 1, the same total as last year; and retail furniture stores and filling stations reported 1 each. There were no fatalities in these divisions reported last year.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate reported 1 fatal accident among insurance carriers. There were no fatalities in this major industry division in the previous year.

Service Industries reported 2 fatal accidents. These occurred in radio and T.V. sales and service and in non-profit membership organizations. A total of 2 deaths was also reported in this major industry division last year, both occurring in laundries and cleaning and dyeing establishments.

Governmental Agencies reported a total of 10 fatal accidents, 5 of which occurred in local agencies. This is the same total reported from the previous year.

The cause of death by major industry division is found on page 22.

The number of dependents claiming compensation benefits for each of the fatal accidents is as follows:

1 Dependent	8
2 Dependents	10
3 "	14
4 "	12
5 "	8
6 or more	1
Not Given	3

The average number of dependents for each fatal accident was 3.

# CAUSE OF DEATH BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

<u>Agriculture and Agricultural Services</u>	
Exposure	1
Plane crash	1
<u>Mineral Extraction</u>	
Exposure	1
Fall of ground	2
Equipment failure	1
Chute runaway	1
Struck by train	2
<u>Contract Construction</u>	
Falls from structures	4
Overturning equipment	1
Cavein of excavation	1
Struck by train	1
Heart attack	1
Falling material	1
Fall into elevator shaft	1
<u>Manufacturing</u>	
Train accident	1
Falling trees	3
Loading truck	1
Highway accident	2
Suffocation	1
Heart attack	4
Fall into tank	1
Caught between moving equipment	1
<u>Transportation, Communications, and Utilities</u>	
Electrocution	2
Struck by equipment	1
Highway accidents	2
Heart attack	1
<u>Trade</u>	
Gunshot wound	1
Highway accidents	4
Plane crash	1
Heart attack	1
<u>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</u>	
Highway accident	1
<u>Service</u>	
Plane crash	1
Heart attack	1
<u>Government</u>	
Bridge collapse	1
Overturning equipment	1
Gunshot wounds	1

Government - cont.

Fall from vehicle	1
Heart attack	5
Natural causes, N.O.C.	<u>1</u>
Total	59

Heart failure or heart disease was the contributing factor in 14 fatal accidents in the 44th year, compared with 12 a year ago. It is not possible at this time to determine how many will prove to be compensable.

We have prepared, from the information available, a summarization of the case histories of the fatal accidents. The limited information available has made it necessary to base certain of our conclusions on assumptions. This summary is found on the following pages.

SUMMARY OF FATALITIES  
MONTANA, 1958-1959  
ALL INDUSTRIES

Nature of Injury

History

Contributing Factors

AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL  
SERVICES

Farming & Ranching  
Exposure

Deceased became lost in a blizzard and was found frozen to death. (Sheepherder, Age 67, Single, No Dependents.)

Environmental conditions, extreme cold.

Spraying & Pest  
Control (Aerial)  
Crushing Injuries

Deceased was making a tight turn to avoid a power line at the end of a field. The plane apparently stalled, nosed into the ground, and exploded. Although there were no witnesses, investigation revealed that the plane was fully loaded and possibly he should not have attempted so tight a turn. Investigation also indicated he was an experienced pilot. (Spray Pilot, Age 26, Married, 5 Dependents.)

Wires near end of strip.  
Should not have attempted a tight turn with full load.

Metal Mining  
Crushing Injuries

MINERAL EXTRACTION

Deceased was standing on the side of a drift to let the motor pass. As the motor went by it hit a timber laying on the side of the track which in turn struck the deceased, causing him to fall into the path of the train. (Miner, Age 44, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Improper placement of materials.  
Improper working procedure.

Skull Fracture

Deceased was drilling when he was struck by a fall of ground He died a few days later. Information available does not indicate any cause of death other than the inherent hazard of the occupation. (Miner, Age 44, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Inherent hazard.

Nature of Injury

Metal Mining - cont.  
Asphyxiation and/or  
Internal Injuries

History

Deceased was loading cars when the chute ran away and he was buried by rock and slime. No witnesses. (Miner, Age 45, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Skull Fracture

Deceased was operating a cement placer, and as he applied air pressure to the first load, a weld on top of the machine failed. The top blew off and struck him on the left side of the face and neck, killing him instantly. (Gun Runner, Age 47, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Crushed Head

Deceased was coupling cars and in some manner his head was caught between the car and the rock bolt headboard. Investigation revealed there was insufficient room to couple the train, and also the deceased had signaled the motorman to back the motor before he was in the clear. (Miner, Age 59, Single, No Dependents.)

Non-Metallic Hard-  
rock Mining

Skull Fracture and  
Crushing Injuries

Deceased was drilling a round when a fall of ground struck him and knocked him down a chute. Investigation revealed insufficient barring down, improper testing of the ground, and insufficient strength in the floor lagging. Ground was short and appeared to be in good condition. (Miner, Age 39, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Coal Mining  
Exposure

Truck which deceased was driving became stalled in a snow storm. He tried to walk to a nearby ranch for aid, but became lost in the storm and died of exposure. (Truck Driver, Age 26, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Contributing Factors

Possible improper working procedure.

Structural failure of machine.

Failure to get into clear.  
Insufficient room.

Failure to take proper precautions.  
Improper working procedure.  
Structural failure of floor.

Environmental conditions.

Mature of Injury

History

Contributing Factors

Building Construction  
Skull Fracture

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

Deceased was stripping forms on the second story of a building under construction when he fell to the first deck, a distance of about 20 feet. There were no witnesses. Investigation revealed that the men had been instructed to work on the back side of the column and away from the open side. (Laborer, Age 48, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Disregard of instructions.  
Taking improper position.

Highway, Road, &  
Street Construction  
Suffocation

Deceased was cleaning loose dirt from a ditch when the bank caved in and smothered him. Investigation revealed no shoring had been placed in the excavation. (Laborer, Age 27, Single, 2 Dependents.)

Failure to take proper precautions.  
Failure to provide protective devices.

Crushing Injuries

Deceased was moving a loader and attempted to go up a small incline but the surface was icy and the loader slid off. On the second attempt it rolled over, and he was unable to get clear. He was killed instantly. (Cat Skinner, Age 31, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Icy conditions of working surface.  
Possible unsafe working procedure.

General Construction,  
Not Building  
Skull Fracture

Deceased was on a 30' scaffold located in front of a hanger door. When the operator, failing to see the scaffold, raised the door, it swung out knocking the scaffold over, and the deceased fell to the concrete below. (Laborer, Age 17, Single, No Dependents.)

Improper working procedure.  
Failure to take proper precautions before operating mechanical equipment.

Coronary Thrombosis

Cause of death was due to a heart attack suffered while on business. No evidence of strain or overexertion, or pre-existing heart condition. (Office Engineer, Age 38, Married, Dependents ?)

Unknown.

Nature of Injury

History

Contributing Factors

Construction, Not Building -  
Drowning

- cont.

Deceased was standing on a stringer over open water while guiding the block on a traveller crane which was carrying a strut. The choker on the strut slipped, and as a result the crane block hit the stringer causing the deceased to lose his balance and fall into the water. Safety man in a boat failed to reach him. Investigation indicated that all safety measures had been taken at the time of the accident. (Ironworker, Age 36, Married, 5 Dependents.)

Unknown

Form deceased was standing on was pulled loose when an adjoining form was being moved. Investigation revealed that the nuts on the shee bolts holding the form on which the deceased was standing had been removed, and as a result it was dislodged when the adjoining form was moved. The deceased fell to the spillway and then into the water. The body was not recovered. (Carpenter, Age 50, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Broken Neck

A timber was laying in the path of a skip and when the skip was raised, it dislodged a timber causing it to fall about 55' to the deck. It broke through the decking and struck the deceased who was working below. (Cement Finisher Helper, Age 21, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Special-Trade Contractors  
Crushing Injuries

Truck which deceased was driving was struck by a freight train. Death was instantaneous. (Equipment Operator, Age 45, Married, Dependents ?)

Skull Fracture

Deceased was painting an elevator door which had been unlocked and opened by a carpenter. It is understood that the deceased had asked about the door lock and apparently had stepped over to look at it when he fell into the shaft. (Painter, Age 42, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Equipment failure.

Improper working procedure.  
Taking unsafe position

Insufficient space for safe operation of skip.

Possible excessive speed  
Possible failure to take proper precautions.  
Possible lack of proper warning devices.

Failure to take proper precautions.

Nature of Injury

Bakery Products  
Crushing Injuries

Logging  
Crushing Injuries

Not Given

Crushing Injuries

Broken Neck

History

MANUFACTURING

Deceased, driving across railroad tracks at night, apparently did not see a switch engine in time to stop and he collided with it. Death was instantaneous. (Sales Manager, Age 34, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Deceased had cut down a large tree that was leaning considerably. As it fell, it struck another tree on the ground causing it to glance and fall on the deceased. Investigation revealed that the deceased had discussed possible methods with a fellow worker and had decided to fall the tree as it was instead of trying to pull it away from its natural line of fall because of the danger involved in attempting to manually guide a falling tree. No other unsafe conditions or factors were revealed. (Faller, Age 58, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Deceased was killed instantly in a highway accident. No witnesses, and details are unknown. (Foreman, Age 37, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Deceased was attempting to fall a leaning tree without first undercutting it and without cutting an escape path. As the tree fell, it kicked back and struck him. (Faller, Age 38, Married, 4 Dependents.)

In falling a tree, it became hung up in two other trees and deceased, failing to get it down, left it hanging. He came back later and started to fall another tree a short distance away when the first tree came loose and fell, breaking his neck. (Sawyer, Age 28, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Contributing Factor

Poor visibility.  
Possible lack of proper warning devices.  
Possible excessive speed.  
Possible failure to take proper precautions.

Dangerous condition of working area.  
Possible error in judgment.  
Possible failure to take precautions against hazard.

Unknown.

Improper working procedure.  
Unsafe exposure to existing hazards.

Disregard of existing hazard.  
Disregard of instruction.  
Improper working procedure.

Nature of Injury

Logging - cont.  
Crushing Injuries

Deceased had finished loading his truck and was attempting to throw wrappers over the load when the top logs rolled off, crushing him. Investigation revealed that the deceased had not used a heel-boom line to hold the load while putting wrappers in place, and was not paying enough attention to the loose load. He had not been instructed to use the heel-boom nor other safety devices. (Truck Driver, Age 29, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Sawmills  
Heart Disease

The deceased became ill while at work. He was hospitalized the next day and expired several days later. Cause of death was given as coronary occlusion. (Salesman, Age 44, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Coronary Occlusion

Deceased was employed as a slasher and became ill while at work on the slasher chain. He was dead before medical aid could be summoned. Death was attributed to coronary occlusion. (Slasher, Age 63, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Suffocation

Deceased was attempting to free a load of wet, frozen wood chips while dumping them into a hopper. The entire load suddenly loosened and swept him into the hopper. Investigation revealed there were no hand rails around the edge of the hopper, and it should have been covered with a grating. Deceased was working alone, and died of suffocation before he was discovered. (Truck Driver, Age 20, Married, 1 Dependent.)

Publishing  
Not Given

Deceased was killed in an automobile accident, is the only information available. (Salesman, Age 39, Married, 2 Dependents.)

Petroleum Refining  
Heart Disease

Death was attributed to heart disease. No evidence of undue strain or overexertion. (Occupation and Age ?, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Contributing Factors

Poor supervision.  
Unsafe exposure to existing hazards.  
Improper working procedure.

Possible excessive strain or overexertion.  
Heart disease.

Coronary Occlusion.

Lack of adequate safeguards.  
Improper working procedure.

Not given.

Heart Disease.

<u>Nature of Injury</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>Contributing Factors</u>
<u>Smelting and Refining of Metals</u> <u>Drowning</u>	Deceased was helping install a steel walkway over the filtering tanks. The temporary staging broke and he fell into a tank and drowned. (Ironworker, Age 33, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Structural failure of staging. Temporary cover should have been on tank.
<u>Crushing Injuries</u>	Deceased was riding a railroad car into a dumping shed and was caught between the side of the car and the side of the shed. Death occurred about five hours later. Before he died, the deceased stated he had forgotten about the narrow clearance between the door frame and the car. (Laborer, Age 48, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Lack of sufficient clearance. Failure to observe existing hazard.
<u>Heart Attack</u>	Deceased had completed his shift and was leaving the building when he suffered a heart attack. Information available does not indicate any undue strain or overexertion, or any other contributing factor. (Operator, Age 58, Married, 7 Dependents.)	Heart Disease.
<u>Railroad Express Agency</u> <u>Heart Attack</u>	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES  Death is attributed to coronary insufficiency. No other positive evidence of undue strain or overexertion. (General Agent, Age 56, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Arteriosclerotic heart disease.
<u>Trucking and Storage</u> <u>Not Given</u>	Deceased was traveling through a new construction area when the transport he was driving left the highway, killing him. Other details are unknown. (Truck Driver, Age 53, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Unknown.
<u>Trucking</u> <u>Not Given</u>	Cause of the accident is unknown. High winds in the area at the time of the accident possibly forced the transport which the deceased was driving off the road. He was killed instantly. (Transport Operator, Age 31, Married, 4 Dependents.)	Environmental conditions only apparent factor.

Nature of Injury

Gas Utilities

Crushing Injuries

Electric Utilities  
Electrocution

Electrocution

Wholesale Trade, N.O.C.  
Not Given

Gunshot Wounds

History

Deceased was crouched over a box of fittings on a platform along side a pumping unit, and evidently was struck by the crank of the counter balance which knocked him down or caused him to slip in such a way that the crank caught his head between the platform and the crank. (Gas Engineer, Age 47, Married, 3 Dependents.)

Deceased was working on a pole replacing pins in a cross arm on an open Y 4,160 volt line underbuilt on a 50,000 volt line. He contacted an energized wire of the underbuilt line with his right hand while holding neutral wire of the same line with his left hand. Artificial respiration was applied, but he could not be revived. Investigation revealed he had failed to use proper safety equipment and had neglected to ascertain if the line was cut out and if all other wires were grounded properly. Safety regulations specified that all these precautions be taken. (Line Patrolman, Age 36, Married, 4 Dependents.)

Deceased was splicing a line when someone closed the switch, energizing the line. The deceased had not used a protective grounding device. (Line Foreman, Age 36, Married, 5 Dependents.)

TRADE

The truck which the deceased was driving ran off the road and overturned. No witnesses. (Truck Driver, Age ?, Married, 4 Dependents.)

The deceased was at a customer's home on a sales demonstration, and while the customer was displaying his prowess as a "quick-draw artist", he accidentally shot and killed the deceased. (Salesman, Age 24, Single.)

Contributing Factors

Unsafe position near moving equipment.  
Failure to take proper precautions.

Disregard of instructions and safety regulations.  
Failure to use proper safety equipment.  
Unsafe exposure to existing hazard.

Failure to use protective devices.  
Disregard of hazard.

Not Given.

Unsafe practice of others.

<u>Nature of Injury</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>Contributing Factors</u>
<u>Non-Profit Membership Organizations</u>		
<u>Heart Attack</u>	Deceased died of a heart attack. Information available alleges he had been under considerable strain and overexertion. (Steward, Age 50, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Heart Attack.
<u>Local</u>		
<u>Other Local Government</u>		
<u>Coronary Thrombosis</u>	Information available indicates the deceased suffered from a pre-existing heart condition and had been subject to excessive strain and overexertion. (Airport Manager, Age 66, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Coronary Thrombosis. Possible strain and overexertion.
<u>Roads and Streets</u>		
<u>Poliomyelitis</u>	Deceased expired due to natural causes. (Garbage Man, Age 27, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Poliomyelitis.
<u>Crushing Injuries</u>	Deceased was driving a tractor along side of a newly constructed county road. Loose dirt caused the tractor to slip downhill, and it overturned when hitting a slight depression in the side of the barrow pit. Deceased was unable to get clear, and the tractor crushed him. He was killed instantly. (Tractor Driver, Age 54, Married, 5 Dependents.)	Failure to inspect working area for possible hazards or unsafe condition. Possible unsafe operation.
<u>Drowning</u>	The deceased and co-worker were crossing a bridge in a county truck when the bridge collapsed. The deceased was drowned. (Bridge Supervisor, Age 49, Married, 5 Dependents.)	Structural failure of bridge only apparent factor.
<u>Education</u>		
<u>Coronary Occlusion</u>	Deceased died of a coronary occlusion. There was no evidence of strain or overexertion. (Janitor, Age 38, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Coronary Occlusion.

<u>Nature of Injury</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>Contributing Factors</u>
State <u>Correctional Institution</u> Gun Shot Wounds	Deceased was killed by an inmate during a riot at the State prison. (Deputy Warden, Age 40, Married, 3 Dependents.)	None, other than inherent hazard of occupation.
<u>Hospital</u> Heart Attack	Death was attributed to a heart attack. No other information available. (Engineer, Age 59, Married, 1 Dependent.)	Pre-existing heart condition.
<u>Fish and Game</u> <u>Not Given</u>	While on patrol, the trail cycle the deceased was riding went out of control and he was thrown over a steep incline. Apparently he was killed instantly. (State Game Warden, Age 31, Married, 4 Dependents.)	Use of improper equipment. Steep incline of terrain.
<u>Other State Government</u> <u>Cerebral Hemorrhage</u>	Deceased died of a cerebral hemorrhage as a result of a hypertensive cardiovascular disease. Investigation revealed that he had been subject to considerable mental strain prior to the time of his death and had suffered from a pre-existing cardiovascular condition. (Clerk, Age 45, Married, 3 Dependents.)	Pre-existing heart condition.
<u>Coronary Thrombosis</u>	Deceased became ill while at work and died a short time later. Death was attributed to coronary thrombosis due to possible excessive strain and overexertion. (Warehouseman, Age 56, Married, 2 Dependents.)	Coronary Thrombosis. Possible excessive strain and overexertion.

## MISCELLANEOUS FACTORS (See Tables XVIII, XIX, and XX)

A general summarization has been made based on the time of the accident, marital status and age of the injured worker, and the county in which the accident occurred.

To review these factors briefly, we find that the majority of injuries occur between the hours of 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., and between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. In previous Montana reports and the reports of other states, we find the time of the accident as reported above to be the same in most industries, in most states. Table XIX is a study of the time factor in industrial accidents.

During the past year, it has been found that 91.2% of all industrially injured workmen in Montana were males; 8.8% were females. Of the total number of workmen injured, 68.1% were married males; 18.6% single males; 5.2% were married females; and 2.9% were single females.

Age as a factor in industrial accidents was studied by grouping injured workmen into 5 year age groups. The age group from 25 to 29 showed the greatest number of accidents. No remarkable difference in the number of accidents reported for the other age groups is noted. Table XVIII is a study of age factor in industrial accidents.

Table XX shows the number of industrial accidents occurring in each county by major industry division. Any significant change in the number of accidents reported by geographic location could be the result of a corresponding shift of industrial operations.

Although there was an increase in the total number of all accidents reported during the past year, this was offset to some extent by a corresponding rise in employment figures. As stated in the report of the Department of Safety, however, we find a decrease in the frequency of lost-time accidents.

TIME -LOSS & NO TIME-LOSS INJURIES  
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

JULY, 1958 - JUNE, 1959

TABLE XII

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST TIME INJURIES	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETER- MINED
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; FORESTRY</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>42</b>
AGRICULTURE	966	401	526	39
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	29	9	20	-
FORESTRY	20	6	11	3
<b>MINERAL EXTRACTION</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>26</b>
METAL MINING	433	278	143	12
COAL MINING	28	10	17	1
CRUDE PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION	112	20	92	-
OIL & GAS-FIELD CONTRACT SERVICES	401	146	242	13
ROCK, SAND, GRAVEL QUARRYING	33	11	22	-
OTHER NON-METALLIC HARD-ROCK MINING	177	21	156	-
OTHER NON-METALLIC MINING & QUARRYING	36	17	19	-
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>86</b>
GENERAL CONTRACTORS, BUILDING	1,072	355	695	22
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1,525	420	1,067	38
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,163	326	811	26
STRUCTURAL-STEEL ERECTION	157	26	129	2
PLUMBING, HEATING, & AIR CONDITIONING	303	74	222	7
PAINING & PAPER HANGING (SMALL DWELLINGS OR BUILDING INTERIORS)	65	31	32	2
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	177	44	131	2
MASONRY, STONEMAN, PLASTERING, ETC.	126	48	76	2
LINE CONSTRUCTION (ELECTRICAL OR T.&T.)	80	36	40	4
ROOFING & SHEET METAL	130	39	90	1
DAM CONSTRUCTION	39	7	32	-
OTHER SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	69	17	46	6
HEAVY PAINTING	17	4	13	-
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>80</b>
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	972	249	709	14
MEAT PRODUCTS	223	59	160	4
DAIRY PRODUCTS	138	30	106	2
FRUIT & VEGETABLE CANNING & PRESERVING	25	6	19	-
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	121	31	87	3
SUGAR	196	48	147	1
CONFECTIONERY	2	2	-	-
BEVERAGES	131	33	97	1
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	5	1	4	-
BAKERY PRODUCTS	131	39	89	3
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	5	1	4	-
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	2,506	1,064	1,393	49
LOGGING	861	475	374	12
SAWMILLS	1,335	479	822	34
PLANING MILLS	68	31	37	-
PLYWOOD & VENEER PLANTS	66	14	52	-
SASH & DOOR (INCL. MILL-WORK)	141	47	91	3
OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS	35	18	17	-
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	27	3	23	1
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2	24	-
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	147	27	119	1
RUBBER PRODUCTS	1	-	1	-
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	3	1	2	-
STONE, CLAY, & GLASS PRODUCTS	180	51	125	4
METAL SMELTING, REFINING & ROLLING	227	202	22	3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY)	107	28	76	3
MACHINERY & MACHINE PARTS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	26	7	19	-
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	1	-	1	-
PRINTING, PUBLISHING & ALLIED INDUSTRIES	79	14	61	4
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	106	18	87	1

TABLE XII - C. F.

TIME-LOSS AND NO TIME-LOSS INJURIES  
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

JULY, 1958 - JUNE, 1959

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST TIME INJURIES	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETER- MINED
<u>MANUFACTURING - CONT.</u>				
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	34	10	24	-
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	6	3	3	-
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9	4	5	-
<u>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, &amp; UTILITIES</u>	<u>1,305</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>845</u>	<u>32</u>
RAILROADS	15	8	6	1
RAILROADS & ALLIED INDUSTRIES	1	-	1	-
RAILWAY EXPRESS SERVICE	14	8	5	1
LOCAL RAILWAYS & BUS LINES	19	5	13	1
PUBLICLY OPERATED	3	1	2	-
PRIVATELY OWNED	16	4	11	1
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	727	264	445	18
TRUCKING (EXCEPT LOG OR LUMBER HAULING)	408	155	246	7
TRUCKING & STORAGE	138	54	81	3
COLD STORAGE LOCKERS	12	5	7	-
WAREHOUSING	19	9	10	-
GRAIN ELEVATORS (NOT MILLING EMPLOYEES)	150	41	101	8
OTHER TRANSPORTATION (EXCEPT WATER)	97	32	62	3
BUS LINES OTHER THAN CITY & SUBURBAN	16	7	8	1
AIR TRANSPORTATION (COMMON CARRIER)	33	7	25	1
TAXI-CABS	38	16	21	1
PIPE-LINE TRANSPORTATION (EXCEPT NATURAL GAS)	8	2	6	-
PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION, N.O.C.	2	-	2	-
SERVICES ALLIED TO TRANSPORTATION	14	4	9	1
AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	14	4	9	1
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH	77	16	59	2
ELECTRIC & GAS UTILITIES	175	41	131	3
PUBLICLY OPERATED	57	18	36	3
PRIVATELY OWNED	118	23	95	-
WATER, HEAT & SANITARY SERVICES (INCL. PUBLICLY & PRIVATELY OWNED & OPERATED)	181	58	120	3
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS	67	17	49	1
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	45	18	25	2
SANITARY SYSTEMS	69	23	46	-
<u>TRADE</u>	<u>4,399</u>	<u>1,080</u>	<u>3,181</u>	<u>138</u>
WHOLESALE	615	159	426	30
SCRAP METAL SALVAGE & JUNK YARDS	42	13	28	1
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, & ALLIED PRODUCTS	11	5	6	-
PRODUCE & FOOD	127	29	91	7
ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPLIANCES	16	4	11	1
MACHINERY (PROFESSIONAL & SERVICE EQUIPMENT, HARDWARE, PLUMBING & HEATING)	88	22	60	6
WHOLESALE TRADE, N.O.C.	52	13	35	4
PETROLEUM BULK TANK STATIONS	120	29	88	3
PACKERS & SHIPPERS OF FRESH FRUITS & VEGETABLES	17	7	10	-
PARTS (AUTOMOTIVE, MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL ETC.)	70	15	53	2
SALES BRANCHES, AGENTS & BROKERS	17	4	12	1
LIVESTOCK AUCTION COMPANIES, INCL. YARDS & FEEDING	55	18	32	5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE COMBINED	446	106	329	11
LUMBER & BUILDING MATERIALS DEALERS (INCL. PAINT & GLASS, & READY-MIX CONCRETE)	393	96	288	9
DAIRIES (WHOLESALE & RETAIL COMBINED)	48	8	38	2
OTHER WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE COMBINED	5	2	3	-

TABLE XII - CONT.

TIME-LOSS AND NO TIME-LOSS INJURIES  
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

JULY, 1958 - JUNE, 1959

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST TIME INJURIES	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETER- MINED
<u>TRADE - CONT.</u>				
<u>RETAIL</u>	<u>3,338</u>	<u>815</u>	<u>2,426</u>	<u>97</u>
RETAIL GENERAL MERCHANDISE	306	53	238	15
DRUG STORES	25	3	22	-
RETAIL FOOD & LIQUOR STORES	501	111	377	13
DAIRY PRODUCT STORES & MILK DEALERS	11	3	8	-
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	871	187	665	19
ACCESSORY, TIRE & BATTERY DEALERS	101	23	77	1
RETAIL CLOTHING, INCL. SHOES	24	10	14	-
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	42	11	27	4
FURNITURE STORES, INCL. CARPETING & TILE LAYING	55	17	36	2
HARDWARE & IMPLEMENT DEALERS	367	84	264	19
APPLIANCE & RADIO-TV STORES	41	9	29	3
FUEL & ICE DEALERS	2	-	2	-
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	457	176	269	12
RETAIL FILLING STATIONS	297	77	216	4
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT DEALERS, INCL. SERVICE & REPAIR	197	41	151	5
RETAIL FEED & GRAIN	41	10	31	-
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>5</u>
BANKS, SECURITY DEALERS, FINANCE AGENCIES	34	5	26	3
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGENTS & BROKERS	33	11	21	1
REAL ESTATE OR HOUSING UNITS	24	12	11	1
<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>1,059</u>	<u>47</u>
HOTELS & LODGING PLACES	270	85	178	7
PERSONAL SERVICES	125	45	78	2
LAUNDRIES, LAUNDRY SERVICES, CLEANING & DYEING PLANTS	90	31	57	2
FUNERAL PARLORS	14	4	10	-
OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES	21	10	11	-
BUSINESS SERVICES	85	19	66	-
REPAIR SERVICES	390	78	304	8
AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SERVICES & GARAGES	237	53	178	6
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	24	9	15	-
BLACKSMITHING & WELDING SHOPS	22	3	19	-
MACHINE SHOPS	107	13	92	2
MOTION PICTURES	12	4	8	-
AMUSEMENTS & RECREATION SERVICES	88	21	65	2
MEDICAL & OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	417	101	291	25
HOSPITALS	381	85	273	23
MEDICAL LABORATORIES, CLINICS, MEDICAL OR DENTAL	13	5	8	-
OTHER MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	23	11	10	2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES - PRIVATE	28	12	15	1
OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	8	4	4	-
ARCHITECTS, CONSULTING ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS	15	4	11	-
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	19	6	13	-
NON-PROFIT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	50	22	26	2
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>1,727</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>1,193</u>	<u>81</u>
<u>STATE</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>42</u>
HIGHWAY PATROL	23	3	20	-
CORRECTIONS, DEPT. OF (INCL. STATE PRISON, CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS, YOUTH AUTH- ORITY, ETC.)	37	9	25	3
EDUCATION, DEPT. OF (INCL. UNIVERSITY, STATE COLLEGES, SPECIAL SCHOOLS)	196	45	144	7
STATE HOSPITALS, BOARD OF HEALTH	103	24	64	15

TABLE XII - CONT.

TIME LOSS AND NO TIME LOSS INJURIES  
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

JULY, 1958 - JUNE, 1959

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST TIME INJURIES	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETER- MINED
<u>GOVERNMENT</u> - CONT.				
FISH & GAME DEPT.	35	9	25	1
NATURAL RESOURCES, FORESTRY, WATER CONSERVATION BOARD	32	6	22	4
PUBLIC WORKS, DEPT. OF (INCL. HIGHWAYS, PARKS; SHOP & CENTRAL DEPT.)	281	53	220	8
OTHER STATE AGENCIES	65	13	48	4
LOCAL (EXCEPT PUBLIC UTILITIES)	955	291	625	39
POLICE PROTECTION	81	24	54	3
FIRE PROTECTION	61	6	52	3
EDUCATION	292	93	189	10
PARKS & RECREATION	27	10	16	1
ROAD, STREET, PUBLIC WORKS, INCL. SHOPS	356	117	229	10
HOSPITALS	9	3	4	2
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	129	38	81	10
<u>INDUSTRY NOT REPORTED</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	19,489	6,080	12,834	537

FATALITIES REPORTED BY INDUSTRY  
July, 1958-1959

Table XIII

<u>Agriculture &amp; Agricultural Services</u>	<u>2</u>
Ranching	1
Spraying and pest control	1
<u>Mineral Extraction</u>	<u>6</u>
Metal and hardrock mining	5
Coal mining	1
<u>Contract Construction</u>	<u>10</u>
Building construction	1
Highway construction	2
General construction, not building	5
Special-trade contractors	2
<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>14</u>
Bakery products	1
Wood products	
Logging	5
Sawmills	3
Petroleum products	1
Publishing	1
Smelting and refining of metals	3
<u>Transportation, Communications, &amp; Utilities</u>	<u>6</u>
Railway Express	1
Trucking and storage	2
Electric utilities	2
Gas utilities	1
<u>Trade</u>	<u>7</u>
Wholesale	
Food and produce	1
Wholesale, N.O.C.	3
Retail	
Furniture	1
Auto dealers	1
Filling stations	1
<u>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate</u>	<u>1</u>
Insurance Carriers	1
<u>Service</u>	<u>2</u>
Radio and television	1
Non-profit membership organizations	1

<u>Government</u>		<u>10</u>
State		
Correctional Institution		1
Hospital		1
Fish and Game		1
Other State government		2
Local		
Education		1
Roads and streets		3
Other local government		<u>1</u>
	Total	59

TABLE XIV

ACCIDENT TYPE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN
ACCIDENT TYPE												
JULY 1958 - JUNE 1959												
STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	40.7	7,936	352	524	1,562	1,953	414	1,899	23	625	583	1
CAUGHT IN, ON OR BETWEEN	7.6	1,489	93	152	208	445	112	274	9	104	92	-
FALLS AND/OR SLIPS	21.0	4,079	265	200	785	815	342	848	39	295	490	-
INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	2.8	544	48	47	100	78	77	75	3	14	101	-
STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION	14.5	2,829	127	126	468	610	218	808	13	222	236	1
CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	2.9	558	21	36	130	122	20	108	-	80	41	-
INHALATION, ABSORPTION, SWALLOWING	1.9	370	24	15	73	89	24	75	-	38	32	-
CONTACT WITH ELECTRICAL CURRENT	.2	45	-	4	12	6	8	7	-	4	4	-
EXPLOSION, FLASH-BACK, ETC.	.6	106	4	22	12	15	3	28	1	5	16	-
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	6.1	1,197	54	69	362	269	54	224	-	80	84	1
HEART ATTACK, DISEASE, OR STRAIN	.2	37	1	1	5	6	4	7	-	5	8	-
OTHER AND NOT STATED	1.5	299	26	24	43	54	29	46	3	35	39	-
TOTAL:	100.0	19,489	1,015	1,220	3,760	4,462	1,305	4,399	91	1,507	1,727	3

TABLE XV AGENCY BY MAJOR INDUSTRY JULY 1958 - JUNE 1959													
AGENCY													
PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN		
6.3	1,234	81	51	183	435	30	275	3	117	59	-		
.2	38	1	4	6	4	4	12	-	5	2	-		
1.5	285	2	129	63	45	12	19	-	4	11	-		
.8	156	16	2	17	96	13	11	-	1	-	-		
7.1	1,385	100	99	198	232	178	314	6	58	200	-		
13.4	2,627	120	136	615	542	124	702	8	198	182	-		
3.7	712	31	41	158	151	32	149	-	84	56	-		
14.8	2,900	132	157	558	542	262	609	34	233	373	-		
1.3	251	8	12	77	29	26	58	2	20	19	-		
4.6	897	51	13	68	182	113	363	-	52	55	-		
6.7	1,297	15	59	227	825	29	71	1	23	47	-		
.3	57	1	3	11	14	5	12	-	4	7	-		
.5	96	6	15	23	12	3	21	-	3	13	-		
.3	62	3	9	10	23	5	9	-	-	3	-		
.3	59	-	5	14	7	11	13	-	5	4	-		
6.2	1,209	53	71	371	272	53	226	-	81	81	1		
1.6	313	174	1	5	17	28	35	1	12	40	-		
4.1	808	37	25	128	176	56	227	3	67	88	1		
.3	49	13	5	8	4	3	2	1	3	10	-		
25.9	5,041	168	381	1,018	841	317	1,270	38	534	474	-		
.1	16	3	2	2	3	1	1	-	3	-	1		
100.0	19,489	1,015	1,220	3,760	4,462	1,305	4,399	91	1,507	1,727	3		
TOTAL:													

TABLE XVI AGENCY BY ACCIDENT TYPE ALL INDUSTRIES JULY 1958 - JUNE 1959		AGENCY										
	Total	Struck by or Striking Against	Caught in, on, or between	Slips and Falls	Accidents involving moving motor vehicles	Strain or overexertion	Contact with temperature extremes	Inhalation, absorption, or swallowing	Contact with electric current	Explosion, flash-back, etc.	Foreign Body in eye	Other, not stated, or unclassified
MACHINES	1,234	861	281	20	-	54	14	-	1	-	-	3
ELEVATORS	38	9	22	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOISTING APPARATUS	285	156	84	34	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-
CONVEYORS	156	56	86	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES	1,385	269	243	192	544	109	16	1	1	6	-	4
H AND TOOLS	2,627	2,255	54	36	-	160	117	-	1	1	-	3
CHEMICALS, HOT OR INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES	712	7	-	-	-	3	324	358	-	17	-	4
WORKING SURFACES	2,900	52	10	2,822	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-
LADDERS	251	16	2	222	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-
CONTAINERS	897	275	59	18	-	534	-	-	-	11	-	-
TREES, LOGS, LUMBER	1,297	844	113	82	-	252	-	3	-	-	-	3
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	57	13	6	-	-	9	14	-	-	14	-	-
PUMPS, PRIME MOVERS	96	43	36	-	-	13	1	-	-	3	-	-
MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION APPARATUS	62	17	39	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	59	6	2	-	-	5	2	-	42	2	-	-
FLYING PARTICLES, UNASSIGNED	1,209	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,197	8
ANIMALS	313	122	22	85	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	75
MOTION OR PRESSURE	808	2	-	315	-	476	-	-	-	-	-	14
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	49	1	-	1	-	-	34	2	-	-	-	11
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES	5,041	2,929	429	227	-	1,166	33	5	-	47	-	205
UNCLASSIFIED, INSUFFICIENT DATA	16	1	-	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	19,489	7,936	1,489	4,079	544	2,829	558	370	45	10	1,117	336



TABLE XVII

## NATURE OF INJURY

BY

BODY LOCATION

JULY 1958 - JUNE 1959

Per Cent

TOTAL

EYES

HEAD, NECK,  
AND FACE

BACK AND SPINE

TRUNK

ARMS

HANDS AND WRIST

FINGERS

LEGS

FEET AND ANKLES

TOES

BODY N.O.C.  
OR NOT STATED

## NATURE OF INJURY

AMPUTATION, LOSS OF, LOSS OF USE OF

BURNS AND SCALDS

CUTS, LACERATIONS, PUNCTURES, ETC.

STRAINS, SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS

CRUSHING INJURIES

FRACTURES

HERNIA

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE

BRUISES AND CONTUSIONS

HEART DISEASE, STRAIN, STROKE  
CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, ETC.

FOREIGN BODY IN EYE

OTHER

NOT STATED

TOTAL:

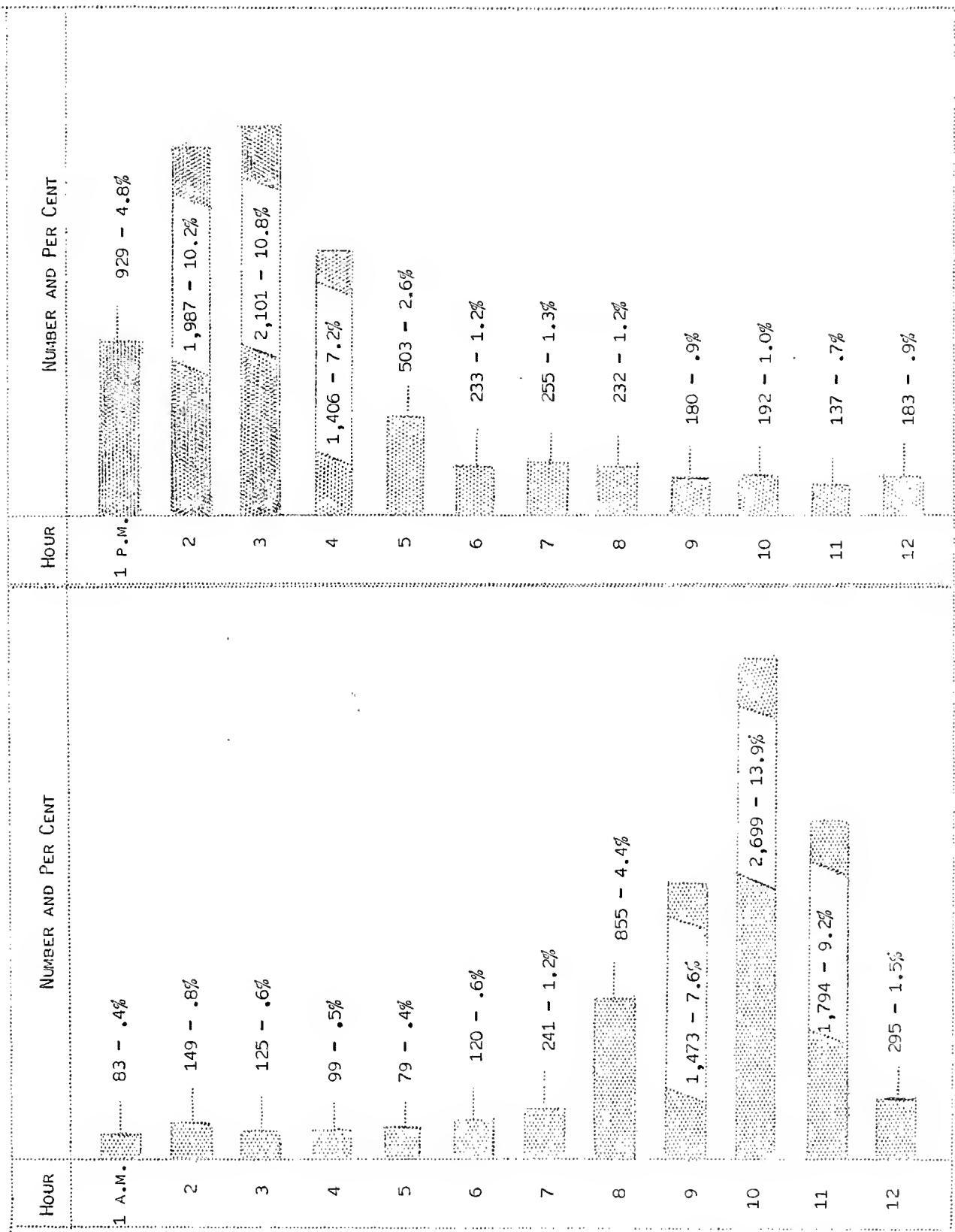
PER CENT:

TABLE XVIII  
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS  
BY  
AGE GROUP  
JULY 1958 - JUNE 1959

AGE GROUP	MALE				FEMALE			Total Both Sexes	Per Cent of Grand Total
	Total	Single	Married	Status Unknown	Total	Single	Married	Status Unknown	
Under 14	13	13	0	0	2	2	0	0	15
14-15	41	41	0	0	6	6	0	0	47
16-17	241	228	6	7	32	29	3	0	273
18-19	578	482	79	17	91	74	15	2	669
20-24	2,108	875	1,156	77	129	68	52	9	2,237
25-29	2,320	377	1,845	98	105	22	75	8	2,425
30-34	2,226	207	1,916	103	134	21	102	11	2,360
35-39	2,135	225	1,823	87	150	24	118	8	2,285
40-44	2,050	221	1,749	80	189	34	145	10	2,239
45-49	1,710	196	1,447	67	208	37	155	16	1,918
50-54	1,266	170	1,045	51	225	70	140	15	1,491
55-59	791	140	618	33	141	64	69	8	932
60-64	512	97	393	22	93	53	35	5	605
65-69	204	48	153	3	40	27	11	2	244
70-74	61	24	34	3	15	10	3	2	76
75 and Over	29	10	18	1	1	1	0	0	30
Age Not Reported	1,486	259	997	230	157	25	100	32	1,643
Total	17,771	3,613	13,279	879	1,718	567	1,023	128	19,489
Per Cent. of Total	91.2	18.6	68.1	4.5	8.8	2.9	5.2	.7	100.0

TABLE XIX  
TIME OF INJURY  
ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1958 - JUNE 1959



NOTE: IN 5,138 (16.1%) CASES, THE TIME OF THE INJURY WAS UNKNOWN OR NOT STATED

TABLE XX GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION BY COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY  JULY 1958-JUNE 1959												
COUNTY	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES <sup>1</sup>	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN
BEAVERHEAD	1.5	288	43	41	58	16	12	63	-	11	44	-
BIG HORN	.9	168	37	6	25	20	11	37	-	7	25	-
BLAINE	1.2	231	45	8	49	29	13	63	-	6	18	-
BROADWATER	.5	95	8	8	12	27	2	24	-	3	11	-
CARBON	.7	136	7	26	17	12	14	28	-	8	24	-
CARTER	.1	13	3	2	-	-	1	3	-	1	3	-
CASCADE	11.6	2,253	91	15	701	292	171	588	25	258	111	1
CHOUTEAU	1.0	191	65	-	41	4	15	35	-	15	16	-
CUSTER	1.9	373	31	3	52	24	38	130	3	40	52	-
DANIELS	.2	35	-	-	4	2	5	11	-	7	6	-
DAWSON	1.5	298	-	54	60	12	41	82	2	22	25	-
DEER LODGE	2.1	412	7	4	49	169	12	50	2	33	86	-
FALLON	.5	97	1	50	15	4	11	9	-	1	6	-
FERGUS	1.4	281	33	4	40	33	12	107	1	15	36	-
FLATHEAD	5.7	1,105	41	5	120	478	55	245	2	66	92	1
GALLATIN	4.0	789	52	2	132	218	48	173	4	45	115	-
GARFIELD	.1	19	7	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
GLACIER	2.0	381	16	61	73	18	39	74	1	78	21	-
GOLDEN VALLEY	.1	11	1	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	2	-
GRANITE	.9	177	8	94	14	28	1	16	-	6	10	-
HILL	2.1	419	4	1	123	27	20	165	-	36	43	-
JEFFERSON	.5	100	14	6	23	4	2	7	-	4	40	-
JUDITH BASIN	.2	48	19	3	3	1	3	6	-	1	12	-
LAKE	1.7	336	17	1	52	154	12	55	-	24	21	-
LEWIS & CLARK	5.4	1,046	57	5	254	142	56	218	20	125	169	-
LIBERTY	.3	53	4	7	11	5	3	17	-	2	4	-
LINCOLN	2.4	469	3	27	30	328	11	19	-	14	37	-
MADISON	.1	29	-	9	4	-	4	7	-	-	5	-
MCCONE	.5	96	23	14	11	-	6	10	-	11	21	-
MEAGHER	1.3	252	64	4	11	135	5	14	-	9	10	-
MINERAL	.7	134	-	1	20	92	5	7	-	-	9	-
MISSOULA	8.6	1,673	19	9	185	754	61	364	5	130	146	-

1 - INCLUDES UTILITIES THAT ARE PUBLICLY OPERATED

TABLE XX - CONT.												
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION BY COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY												
JULY 1958-JUNE 1959												
COUNTY	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES.	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN
MUSSELSHELL	.5	100	5	45	7	6	4	20	-	5	8	-
PARK	2.4	465	22	4	98	207	12	75	-	24	23	-
PETROLEUM	.1	11	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
PHILLIPS	.5	106	7	4	24	2	14	39	-	3	13	-
PONDERA	.7	142	11	13	19	7	30	45	-	6	11	-
POWDER RIVER	.1	24	10	4	6	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
POWELL	1.6	311	25	137	34	47	7	21	1	8	31	-
PRAIRIE	.2	33	4	3	11	1	2	7	-	-	5	-
RAVALLI	1.0	187	10	7	15	82	13	34	-	8	18	-
RICHLAND	1.2	232	1	10	48	45	29	66	-	19	14	-
ROOSEVELT	.7	144	-	34	36	8	10	26	-	6	24	-
ROSEBUD	.5	106	9	33	15	9	7	17	1	6	9	-
SANDERS	2.1	411	4	5	159	198	4	13	-	6	22	-
SHERIDAN	.4	87	1	18	20	2	13	21	-	3	9	-
SILVER BOW	5.4	1,056	8	248	180	139	63	245	7	94	72	-
STILLWATER	.9	177	21	39	17	33	15	27	-	11	14	-
SWEET GRASS	.3	51	19	6	4	2	3	10	-	4	3	-
TETON	.9	180	27	22	28	8	17	50	-	6	22	-
TOOLE	1.0	194	10	25	36	18	23	43	2	13	24	-
TREASURE	-	6	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
VALLEY	2.4	459	21	1	287	7	23	92	-	12	16	-
WHEATLAND	.3	63	21	1	4	4	4	10	-	7	12	-
WIBAUX	.2	44	-	18	2	2	8	5	-	2	7	-
YELLOWSTONE	14.2	2,768	53	54	481	585	278	885	15	276	140	1
OUT OF STATE	.5	90	1	9	19	14	28	12	-	7	-	-
NOT GIVEN	.2	34	3	3	11	8	2	5	-	2	-	-
TOTAL:	100.0		1,015		3,760		1,305		91		1,727	
		19,489		1,220		4,462		4,399		1,507		3

1 - INCLUDES UTILITIES THAT ARE PUBLICLY OPERATED

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY  
44th Fiscal Year

July 1, 1958 - June 30, 1959

Presented herewith is the fiscal report of safety activities in the Safety Department of the Industrial Accident Board. This report covers industrial and boiler activities.

During the past year, the Department of Safety launched a comprehensive drive to reduce accidents in all types of industry. The Department was established for the safety of workers, but it becomes increasingly apparent that in the field of safety, what benefits the public in general, benefits the worker. The man or woman who is aware of accident hazards off the job is a much safer worker when he is on the job.

The personnel of the Department have devoted considerable time to presenting safety instruction programs with demonstrations, films, and charts, which have included the general public, wives and children of workmen, 4-H groups, Future Farmers, sportsmen groups, and etc. National statistics from both federal and private safety associations point up Montana's poor ranking in fatal and non-fatal accidents. These figures dramatically prove the need for increased safety instruction both on and off the job. The most recent report, for the year 1958, shows a decline in the total number of fatal accidents in this state. The number of fatal work accidents dropped 23% from the previous reporting year. This is a considerable decline that is partly offset by the reduction in employment during that period. The total number of fatal accidents dropped 12 per cent during the same year.

Several factors affect accurate evaluation of accident claims. An increase in claims sometimes is the result of an increase or change in premium and compensation payments. Many claims result from injuries not occurring in the course of employment and are almost impossible to establish. Accidents also tend to increase during periods of peak employment and during spurts of hiring activity.

Much progress has been made in Montana in recognition of the need for promotional and educational programs in preventing occupational injuries. Scientific advances and the increased hazards of daily living demonstrate the need for safety education. Private industry and labor alike have become more aware of the need for this type of activity and more readily accept it. Attention is given to processes and methods and the hazards that these introduce, as well as physical guarding of equipment. Where such programs have been carried out properly and are well organized, they are well received by all who are involved. Other activities in this category include distribution of injury data, special safety information materials and organization of group conferences or meetings. The consultative approach along with regulatory activities has been well received. The safety facilities and services of this Department are made available to industry, labor, schools, and other interested groups. An ever increasing number are requesting these services in the hope of accident reduction in this state. A continued emphasis is being put on First Aid instruction.

The evaluation of plant safety programs is an easier problem because the plant operator usually has established and compiled statistics on injuries and

frequencies plotted against the profit and loss of the operation. The Department of Safety, during the past fiscal year, set up several such plant safety programs and gave assistance to these plant managers, both large and small, in the operation of these safety programs. This was accomplished by providing them with a possible format, the necessary facts and figures relating to their particular plant and industry, inspection reports, plant layout, conducting safety meetings, making inspections and investigations, safety committees employee placement problems, and etc. Follow ups to these programs are made regularly by Department personnel with films, charts, and the accident facts. It is significant to note that plants with a functioning safety program have, in most instances, realized a decline in their accident frequency. This field of activity is one of the most important functions of the Department of Safety and will be considerably increased during the coming year.

It is impossible to adequately cover all types of industry and all employers engaged in hazardous work. Most employers doing contract work on public projects where a considerable number of employees are involved, plants having several employees in hazardous occupations, and industries hiring seasonal labor are contacted by the field personnel as frequently as possible in an effort to reduce their accident frequency and severity. These activities are, of course, limited by the available men in the Department. During the past fiscal year, much time was spent evenings and off days conducting safety programs, inspections, and safety meetings which, of necessity, must be held during those times in order to bring the safety message to more people.

#### PROCEDURE

The revised program of Department operations put into effect last year and procedural changes have resulted in more comprehensive inspection reports, better and more rapid compliance with safety orders, more than doubled the number of accident investigations, and established better harmony between employer and employee and the Industrial Accident Board, especially in the lumber and sawmill industry. The field personnel, by working in separate categories or types of industry, have increased their knowledge in their respective fields and are better qualified to achieve the desired results.

In the field of agriculture, the number of employers represented remained about the same as in previous years. Accident statistics are not accurately available in this industry and a great deal remains to be done if injurious on-the-farm accidents are to be reduced. However, as agriculture is exempt from the Act, little can be done to promote safety generally. When possible, the inspector investigated major accidents in this category. Those employers who elected coverage and showed a high degree of frequency were inspected and recommendations for increased safety were made. Farm and ranch operators and their employees have been urged frequently to attend safety meetings, to organize safety groups, and to otherwise promote safety. The Department of Safety works as closely as possible with organized farm safety groups such as the Montana Rural Safety Committee. This Committee recently adopted a safety award to be presented to deserving individuals or groups in recognition for outstanding work in rural safety.

An expansion of safety activity for public employees will be made during the ensuing year. As more injury information is gathered, it is possible to evaluate the magnitude of this problem. The number of claims reported by major city

or county employees remained at about the same level as the previous year. In the analysis of these accidents, it has become apparent the biggest problems are job placement and lack of job instruction. It is significant to note that in some state agencies, cities, and counties where the Department held safety meetings and organized safety programs, the number of claims remained about the same or were reduced in spite of an increase in the number of employees. The effectiveness in raising the standards of employees' safety with increased activity in the safety field will not be possible unless these employees have an awareness and a keen interest in safety and cooperate willingly in an effort to reduce accidents. Actual increased activity by the various State, City and County Departments would help to prevent injuries to their employees. A part of the program with these agencies will be the emphasis of the necessity of keeping accident records and the importance of reporting claims accurately and completely.

During the past fiscal year, the Department of Safety adopted the American standard method of compiling industrial injury frequency rates. Because of the limited number of personnel, this statistical data will be limited for the time being, but it is hoped this information will help to determine future progress by comparison and appraisal.

1. In addition to the changes adopted last year, the Board appointed an additional logging and sawmill industry inspector with the division of the two areas made, roughly speaking, by the Continental Divide.
2. Two more of the inspectors received standard and advanced Red Cross First Aid Cards and will take instruction soon for an Instructors Card. Two of the new inspectors will take instruction for First Aid Cards this year.
3. The coding of accidents and the industry classification coding is now being done by a code clerk in the Department of Safety.
4. Several Bills before the State Legislature affected the Department of Safety. HB No. 285 seeking to amend Section 69-1508 of the Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, relating to attendance on boilers was killed. SB No. 57 relating to binders on logging vehicles amended Section 119, Chapter 263, Laws of Montana, 1955. HB No. 385 amended Section 69-1512 and 69-1516 Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, relating to the boiler licensing fee schedule, engineers license fees, and renewal of license fee. SB No. 194 amended Section 69-1807 Revised Codes of Montana and prohibits the use of fire extinguishers containing poisonous or toxic vaporizing liquids such as carbon tetrachloride. HB No. 407 amended Section 50-501, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947; Repealed Section 50-466, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as amended by Chapter 185, Laws of 1949, and Section 50-510, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, relating to conventional and roof bolting standards in coal mining operations. In addition, an Occupational Disease Law was enacted.
5. Safety Orders were drafted for working around high tension electrical circuits, Drill Stem Tests for oil drilling operations, attendance on boilers, and treatment of seed grains in grain elevators.
6. A change in the reporting form, "Employers's First Report of Injury" makes provision for a safety section.

## ACTIVITY

The Laws of Montana Relating to Boilers and Engines govern the duties of the boiler inspectors and the issuing of boiler engineer's licenses and boiler certificates. The amendments to the boiler code by legislative action revised the boiler inspection fees based upon steam pressures. The operators license and renewal fees were also revised. This change will put the boiler division on a self-sustaining basis. Two of the boiler inspectors worked the entire 12 month period and the other for 11 months. The boiler inspectors make inspections of boilers classified as coming under the law, give examinations for the required classes of licenses, and make special or emergency inspections which they are frequently called upon to make.

An increase in logging and sawmill operations and the continued high frequency of accidents in this industry required the appointment of an additional logging and sawmill inspector. The inspections and other activities of these inspectors are governed by the logging and sawmill safety codes. In view of the continued cooperation of most operators in this industry, the Safety Department devoted a greater amount of time and effort in seeking a greater reduction in the number of accidents. Many of the accidents in this industry occur to employees of employers who operate without Workmen's Compensation due to family operations, contract operations, or failure to enroll. These operators are frequently reluctant to comply with safety codes and, where they do not come under the Act, compliance is not mandatory. Inferior equipment, inadequate safeguards, poor working conditions, and improper attitudes are often found by the inspectors. Several of the larger operations have regular safety programs and meetings and some are now organizing such programs. It is sincerely hoped that others will do so soon. It has been established that firms with a workable safety program have the better safety records. One of the inspectors worked 4 months of the period before retiring, one worked 7 months, and the other has worked 3 months of the fiscal year.

The increase in employment in contract construction and related fields during the latter part of the fiscal period brought about a gain in Safety Department general safety inspections and activities in Plan I, II, and III. An accurate statistical analysis of accident claims is not possible, but there is a strong indication that both frequency and severity of lost time accidents declined during the fiscal period. The inspection and investigation reports show, by comparison, a considerable increase in safety code compliance. The investigation of non-fatal accidents was more than doubled during the past year. These investigations along with regular safety inspections tend to bring about an increased awareness of accident causes and results of the accidents to both employer and employee. Participation at safety meetings by Safety Department personnel increased 75% with a proportionate climb in employer-employee attendance. The Department purchased a 16 mm sound movie projector and screen and 4 safety films for safety instruction purposes. A camera capable of taking color slide films was purchased and is used by the inspectors during inspections and investigations. Statistical charts were made by the Statistical Department. This equipment and accident sheets, along with pertinent data, are used during safety meetings. The replacement in the Department of a female clerk with a male code clerk has made possible the assimilation of the accident claim information for investigation purposes and will make it possible to acquire frequency data. Two of the general safety inspectors worked for the 12 month period and one worked 10½ months.

The consultative, investigating and inspection services of the Safety Department, as well as equipment and material, are made available to all private, state, county and city groups enrolled under Plan III. When possible, assistance is also granted when services and personnel are available to firms enrolled in Plan I and Plan II.

The duties of the State Coal Mine Inspector and the Metal Mines Inspector are regulated by the State Coal Mine Code and the Quartz Mine Code. In addition to inspection, investigation, and other activities in connection with the mining of coal and other metals, the mining inspectors also carry on these duties in other types of industry. These include smelting, quarrying, cement and gypsum production, and etc. An increase in the output of coal by 114,820.50 tons did not significantly increase the number of employees. An increase in copper, manganese, phosphate, vermiculite, iron, gypsum, and cement production showed a proportionate increase in employment in these fields. A drop of about 18% in reported accidents was realized in metal extraction activities. The safety activities of the mine inspectors were considerably increased during the year, and the total number of contacts was nearly doubled. The two mine inspectors worked for the 12 month fiscal period. The statistical production data is not included in this safety report. The accident summary for the industries will be found in another section of this report. During the past year, the inspectors compiled a listing of the mines and their activities. The Board appointed a committee to draft a new metal mines safety code. The proposed code will soon be completed and in effect before the end of the next fiscal year.

A summary of the 43rd and 44th year follows:

#### General Safety Activities

	<u>43rd Year</u>	<u>44th Year</u>
Plan I	81	213
Plan II	548	808
Plan III	961	1,266
Plan Unknown	673*	194*
	<u>2,263</u>	<u>2,481</u>

\*Includes firms without coverage.

#### Investigations of Fatal Accidents

	<u>43rd Year</u>	<u>44th Year</u>
Logging and woodworking industry	13	5
Mining and metals industry	14	14
General industry and agriculture	14	20
	<u>41*</u>	<u>39*</u>

\* Does not include accidents on public roads.

. Includes some deaths on the job attributed to natural causes.

Investigations of Non-Fatal Accidents

	<u>43rd Year</u>	<u>44th Year</u>
Logging and woodworking industry		24
Mining and metals industry		7
General industry and agriculture		45
	<u>35</u>	<u>76</u>

Operators Licenses

	<u>43rd Year</u>	<u>44th Year</u>
Original (Inspectors)		
1st Class	36	87
2nd Class	46	44
3rd Class	205	282
Low Pressure	153	252
1st Class A & E	9	6
2nd Class A & E	7	2
Traction	3	2
	<u>459</u>	<u>675</u>
Renewals (Inspectors)	343	289
Reissue (Office)	140	141
Renewals (Office)	2,062	2,123

Certificates Issued

	No.	<u>43rd Year</u> Total Fees	No.	<u>44th Year</u> Total Fees
Inspectors	991	\$ 1,803.00	823	\$ 2,883.00
Office	2,200	2,494.00	2,264	3,414.00
Boilers	<u>1,979</u>	<u>11,535.00</u>	<u>2,192</u>	<u>13,697.50</u>
	5,170	\$15,832.00	5,279	\$19,994.50

Vehicle Reports\*

		<u>43rd Year</u> Miles Expense		<u>44th Year</u> Miles Expense
Department				
Personnel	148,210	\$3,920.04	178,481	\$4,060.28

\*Does not include private vehicle.

Boilers and Engines

	<u>43rd Year</u>	<u>44th Year</u>
Inspections	1,857	2,192





